

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY  
VOL. X., NO. 12. NOVEMBER 20, 1919. PRICE TEN CENTS



ARMISTICE DAY IN WASHINGTON.  
GENERAL PERSHING PLANTING MEMORIAL  
REDWOOD TREE IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE,  
OPPOSITE WHITE HOUSE, NOV. 11, 1919.

(© Keystone View Co.)



## Flashlights



Arab chiefs, who recently visited London, being shown some of the wonders of European scientific achievements at Greenwich Observatory. They were under the guidance of Sir F. Tyson, who is seen explaining to them the time ball.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Queen Marie of Rumania distributing to her people the food provided by the American Relief Administration. The work of this administration in Rumania cannot be overestimated.

(© Pathé News.)

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Trent, commander of the American forces in Italy during the war, being decorated by Emilio Gugliemotti, on behalf of the King of Italy.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



EDUARDO DATO, who, it is rumored, will be the new Prime Minister of Spain as head of a Conservative Cabinet. He has previously held the same office.



GENERAL PERSHING OUTLINING TO JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HIS VIEWS ON REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. FACING THE CAMERA AT LEFT IS JULIUS KAHN, CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

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## What This Week's Pictures Tell

## RAIDS ON RADICALS

ON Nov. 7 in New York the headquarters of Bolshevik sympathizers and suspected anarchists were raided, many prisoners taken and tons of literature seized. The following day concerted action by Federal authorities all over the country brought about similar results.

Twenty-four radicals held in bail ranging from \$3,500 to \$5,000 each to answer a charge of anarchy, and completion of preliminary deportation hearings for eighty-two radicals held on Ellis Island were two results of the working of American law to protect American institutions.

Convinced that all agencies are determined to make the present campaign against sedition a final one, agitators of all types and nationalities have begun an exodus from here to Canada or Mexico, said officials. None of the men wanted by the authorities, however, will escape this way, because both borders are being watched. In addition there are to be more raids in New York City.

Proof that Lenin himself had dictated the Bolshevik operations in New York was said to be in the hands of agents of the Lusk Committee. It was stated that among the documents obtained by the State investigating body in its recent raids were some signed by Lenin personally. These will be offered in evidence in due time.

While no official would confirm the statement, it was intimated that the radicals caught in the raids might be tried under State rather than Federal law. It was explained that the New York law fitted the circumstances of the charges better and also admitted of more drastic punishment.

## MINERS' LEADERS YIELD

THE order of Judge Anderson of Indianapolis that the strike orders to the bituminous coal miners be rescinded was obeyed by the leaders, and the strike was called off Nov. 11.

Prompt action by the Federal Government in taking steps to bring together the coal miners and operators for a settlement of their differences followed the decision of the United Mine Workers' leaders to recall the strike order.

After a meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary of Labor Wilson called both sides in the controversy to meet at 11 o'clock Nov. 14. The mine workers accepted, and although no formal reply has come from the operators so far, Secretary Wilson was advised unofficially that they would comply.

Before Secretary Wilson issued his summons Thomas T. Brewster, Chairman of the Coal Operators' Association in the central competitive field, had telegraphed to Acting President Lewis of the mine workers proposing a conference. In reply Lewis notified Brewster of the acceptance by the miners of Secretary Wilson's invitation. It is fully expected that the meeting will be held on Friday as requested by the Secretary.

It is believed that when the miners and operators meet a letter will be read to them from President Wilson, in which he will make plain his position in the controversy and will urge a just settlement of all matters in issue. No word relative to the outcome of the strike controversy came from the White House beyond the brief statement that the President was delighted at the patriotic stand taken by the officials of the miners' organization.

Secretary Wilson sent three telegrams calling the operators and miners in conference here. The telegrams to Brewster and Lewis were almost identical. In order that the conference might be national in scope, Secretary Wilson also wired Harry N. Taylor, President of the National Coal Associa-

tion, to designate representatives of all the operators to come to Washington for the conference.

That the conference will assemble with both sides ready to talk business and, if necessary, meet each other half way is the opinion in Washington.

The Federal Government will be deeply interested in the work of the conference, and, if necessary, it will seek to secure for the miners a wage and hour schedule that will meet the present high cost of living. This statement was made at the Department of Justice. Attorney General Palmer, it is said, fully realizes that the miners have just claims and, now that they have met the Government's demands in the situation, it will be the pleasure of the Government to assist them in every way possible. That the operators are also anxious to reach an agreement that will satisfy everybody concerned is known and it is considered certain that the new contract to be entered into will grant the miners a substantial increase in pay.

## DEATH OF HAASE

HUGO HAASE, German Minority Socialist leader, died Nov. 7 from the effects of an operation for amputation of a leg.

During the war Hugo Haase was one of the most bitter and persistent antagonists to the Kaiser's régime. In 1916 his sensational speech in the Reichstag exposing the intrigues of Wilhelmstrasse caused the split which eventually led to the establishment of the Independent Socialist Party. He declared himself at that time as against the war and predicted that Germany could never win. A few weeks later he again threw the Reichstag into a tumult by demanding the restoration of Belgium and the nonparticipation of Poland.

As a friend of Dr. Karl Liebknecht he figured in the German revolution, and was an ardent advocate of communism. He is said to have admitted his complicity with Adolph Joffe, Russian Soviet agent, who was expelled from Berlin.

The shots which made necessary the operation that caused Haase's death were inflicted just a month ago as he was entering the Reichstag building. Personal revenge was admitted by his assailant to have been the motive in the shooting. The man who attacked Haase was being prosecuted in connection with an indictment for extortion.

## VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES

THE Prince of Wales arrived in Washington Nov. 11 to become the guest of the nation. He was received with great cordiality, and a round of official fêtes and receptions were planned in his honor.

The Prince gave the press the following message to the American people:

"I am very glad to take advantage of the invitation of the National Press Club to send a few words of greeting to the American people on my first arrival in their beautiful capital. It would have been a very great regret to me had the President's illness unhappily prevented me from fulfilling my keen desire to visit the United States this year, and for this personal reason, as well as for much wider ones, I rejoice in his steady improvement."

"I know that you gentlemen of the Washington press are very highly trained critics of public writing and public speech, and I am not at all your equal in that respect; but, happily for me, what I want to say to you is easily said. It is to tell the American people through you with what pleasure I recall my visits to their gallant forces in Europe last Winter, and how glad I am now to be making acquaintance with the great people from whom those forces came. I was able to visit several of your divisions in France and Ger-

many, and also the very smart 6th Battle Squadron which you sent to join the Grand Fleet in the North Sea. The spirit of your soldiers and sailors, officers and men, appealed to me very strongly and made me wish to know their country and their kin. The rapidity of your organization, moreover, enabled me to realize with what devotion and what strength this mighty nation can espouse a noble cause."

"Now that I am really here in the United States I feel that my anticipations will be completely fulfilled. Your institutions, your ways of life, your aims are as democratic as ours, and the atmosphere in which I find myself is the same invigorating and familiar atmosphere which I have always noticed in my American friends."

"I thank you, gentlemen of the press, who command so vast a public and who possess such widespread power in the democratic English-speaking world, for offering to be my intermediaries in conveying this short message to your fellow-citizens in the United States. I assure you that I deeply appreciate the hospitality of your Government in inviting me to pay this visit and in entertaining me so well."

"EDWARD P."

## BERGER'S EXPULSION

BY a vote of 309 to 1, Victor L. Berger, after having been convicted of violation of the Espionage act, was, on Nov. 10, barred from the seat in the House of Representatives to which he had been elected from the Fifth Wisconsin District.

This action was taken after a violent speech by Mr. Berger in which he denounced the Government, belittled members of the House, and declared that he would take back nothing that he had said in his speeches and articles which led to his conviction in a Federal court.

Mr. Berger made his defiant statement to the House after Representative Dallinger, Chairman of the special committee which had investigated the case, had denounced him as unworthy of a place in the House and had reviewed the utterances which led to his conviction.

An hour and a half was allowed Mr. Berger for his own defense. He employed it chiefly in reaffirming his convictions on war and Socialism. He started out by saying that he knew his exclusion from the House was to be a "cut-and-dried affair," because "I am a Socialist and an opponent of war and profiteering." He insisted that his ousting would make an "extremely vicious precedent which in the near future will plague its inventors."

"I take back nothing that I said in my speeches and articles," Mr. Berger declared. "Under the same circumstances I would say and write it all over again—only I would make it a great deal stronger because I have been justified by the events since the armistice was concluded and the war practically ended."

"The one and only issue in this case is that of Americanism," said Mr. Dallinger. "It is whether a man who in 1911 took an oath as a member of the House to support the Constitution of United States and who, when this country declared war against the Imperial German Government, became the head and front of an organized conspiracy to hinder, obstruct, and embarrass the Government in its fight for existence, should be admitted to membership in this House simply because a constituency in one of our States has seen fit to give him a plurality of its vote."

"This issue is far broader than the question of a conviction for a violation of a particular statute by a court in Chicago, an appeal from which may be set aside by a higher court on technical grounds, and your committee is convinced upon all the facts and upon all

the precedents in this House that Victor L. Berger should be excluded from membership, and that the question should be determined by the House here and now. In our opinion the House expects it; the men who fought for their country in the great war expect it; the entire country expects it."

## PHENOMENAL HIGH TIDE

THE highest tide in many years visited the Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to Virginia in the week ended Nov. 1. In New York cellars were filled, streets partly submerged, and great hindrance offered to the operations of the ferries between New Jersey and New York.

Boston reported the incoming of the phenomenal tide one day ahead of New York, and suffered much more in damage and inconvenience. Long Wharf was three feet under water, and the waterfront streets were navigated by rafts. Washouts stopped train service on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad. The solid masonry embankment at Winthrop was unsettled by the hammering of the breakers. Shellbacks said that the tide was the highest in a quarter of a century.

Down Cape Cod way the memory of the oldest and most veracious skippers was strained in an effort to recall the fearsome time when the sea made greater inroads into the land there. Lashed by gales varying from forty to seventy miles and aided by the full moon the turbulent waters gouged gaps in the cliffs forty feet deep, and new lines of breakers had formed off shore by upheaval of sand. At Ballston and other places in the neighborhood cottages are almost on the brink of bluffs that have been eaten away by the seas.

Portsmouth, N. H., reports that cottages at Hampton Beach were torn from foundations by the flood and piled up against the Hampton River Bridge. Summer residents were kept busy moving other cottages back from the waterfront. The doors of the boatroom at White Island Light were smashed, and part of the launchway carried away. Spray broke clear over the top of the light. Bulkheads at Wallys Sands, a part of Rye Beach, were badly damaged, and at high tide the water was a foot deep on the boulevard. The beach was strewn with lobster gear and lobster fishermen sustained heavy losses.

## LABOR LEADERS CRITICISED

IN the House of Representatives on Nov. 10, the stand taken by the United Mine Workers of America and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was vigorously denounced by Representative Gilbert A. Currie, Republican, of Michigan. Mr. Currie said that he was determined to make known his position even if his stand meant his removal from public life in the next election by the labor interests in his district. In the course of his address he severely criticised the attitude which, he said, he understood had been taken by Secretary of Labor Wilson in regard to the coal strike and the deportation of radicals.

"The Government's position is correct and must be sustained unflinchingly by men intrusted with the conduct of public affairs," said Mr. Currie. "Attorney General Palmer is to be commended for his stubborn insistence in overcoming the objection of the Secretary of Labor. If we are to accept the press reports, the Secretary of Labor stood side by side with Mr. Gompers, insisting in substance that notwithstanding the unlawful conduct of these strike leaders, whose action threatens to paralyze transportation and industry, leaving cold, hunger, and even death in its wake, the strong arm of the law should not be exercised to restrain this most nefarious act ever proposed in the history of our country."

"The American Federation of Labor in its statement today pledging support to the strike leaders of the United Mine Workers of America even to the extent of defying the Government and its courts is guilty of a most outrageous assault upon the Government," said Mr. Currie.

"There is no longer any middle ground. We are confronted with this proposition: Is the American Federation of Labor more powerful than the Government itself? Can it successfully defy the law?"

## Raid Upon Headquarters of Radical Elements Charged



THREE-TON MOTOR TRUCK LOADED WITH INFLAMMATORY LITERATURE THAT ADVOCATED REVOLUTION.



Irish agitator, "Big Jim" Larkin, leader of the Dublin strike of 1914, who was caught in the dragnet of officials in the raid on radical headquarters. He had in his possession a false passport. He was sent to Ellis Island.

(Photos © International.)



ALLEGED ANARCHISTS, "REDS," OR COMMUNISTS, ARRESTED IN THE RECENT RAIDS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LEAVING POLICE PATROL AT BATTERY ON WAY TO ELLIS ISLAND, WHERE THEY WILL BE HELD PENDING DEPORTATION.

## With Aiming at Overthrow of United States Government



SATURDAY, Nov. 8, was the second anniversary of the seizure of power in Russia by Lenin and Trotzky, and celebrations of the day by Bolshevik sympathizers all over the world were planned on a large scale. In New York, an open-air mass meeting had been called in Rutgers Park, and it was feared by the authorities that the occasion might be seized on for a riotous outbreak. On the night of Nov. 7 a raid took place on the chief "Red" centre in the city, and over two hundred found there were taken into custody, while tons of literature advocating overturn of the government, robbery, arson and murder were taken to official headquarters for examination. On the night of Nov. 8 raids were made in cities in all parts of the country, under the direction of William J. Flynn of the Department of Justice, and hundreds of suspected revolutionists were captured.

Military authorities scrutinizing deadly weapons captured in raid on Bolshevik headquarters at Gary, Indiana, Red banner with Russian inscription on wall.

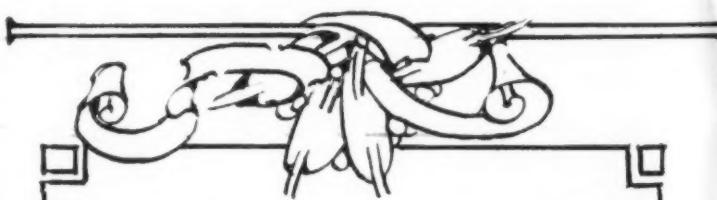
Wrecked headquarters of Union of Russian Workers, 133 East 15th St., New York, after raid that gathered in 258 radicals and tons of seditious literature.



## Decorating the City of Paris with the Croix de Guerre



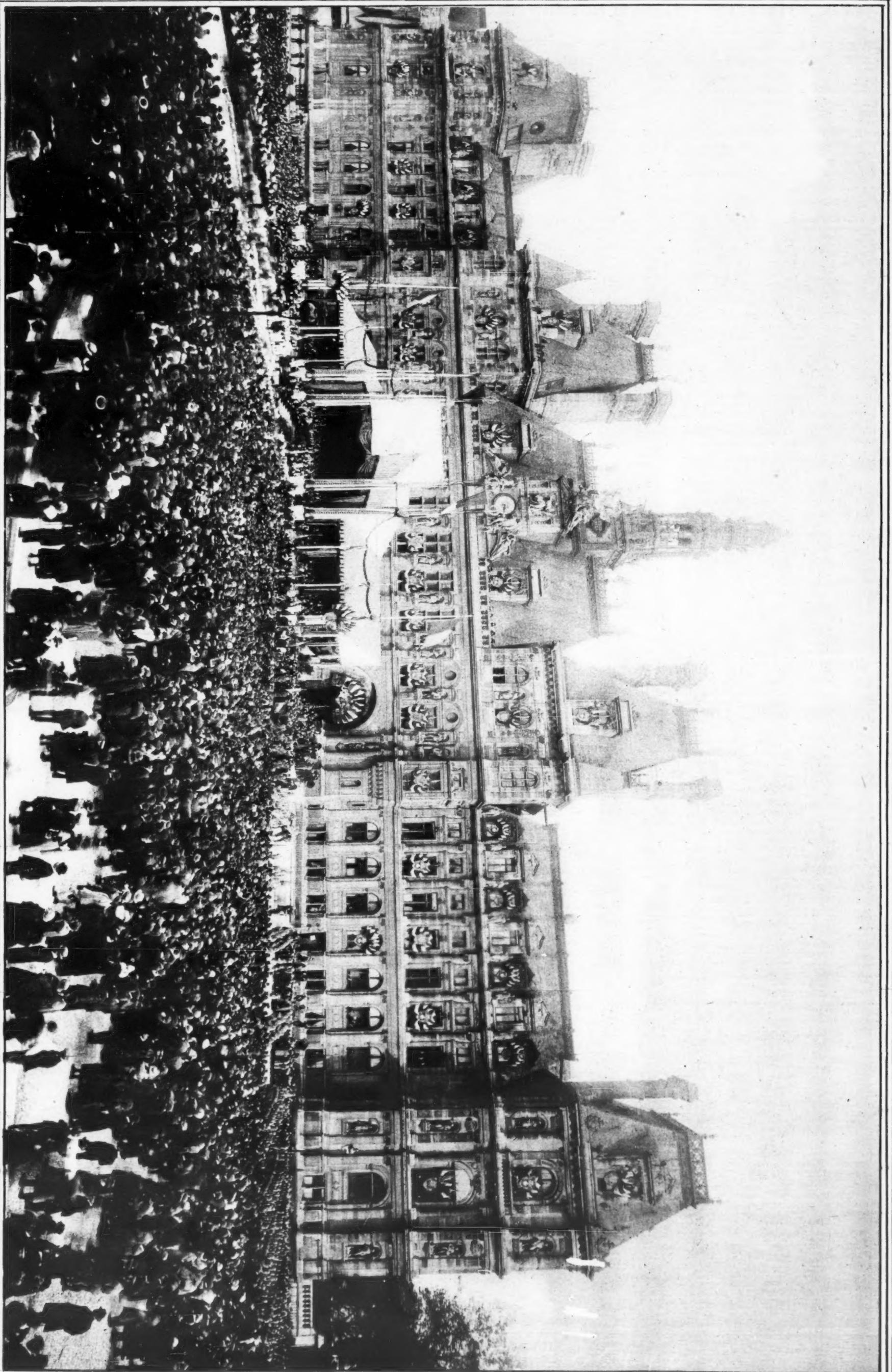
M. Evain, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, presented with the armorial bearings of the city, decorated with the Croix de Guerre, in recognition of its steadfastness and patriotism during the war.  
(© International.)



NOW that most of the individuals, both officers and privates, who performed heroic deeds in the war have had their achievements fittingly recognized by a grateful nation, the French have turned their attention to corporate bodies and municipalities which contributed largely to the victory over Germany. Prominent among these acts of recognition was the recent decoration of the City of Paris for the part it played in the war. The ceremony took the form of placing the Croix de Guerre upon the coat of arms of the city, which already bore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. A host of distinguished civic and military leaders took part in the exercises that accompanied the bestowal of the Cross. There was a great parade of regiments, composed of citizens of the metropolis, and notable speeches were made by M. Poincaré and others. There will be little cavil anywhere as to the justice of this tribute to the French capital, for as a municipality it did nobly what it was called upon to do through the four years of anguish and struggle. In a sense to which we have no analogy in this country, Paris is France. What it says and does is accepted as the voice of the Republic. If Paris had faltered before the onslaught of the German armies there would have been little hope left for France. But at the first battle of the Marne, Paris through Gallieni sent the reinforcements that turned the tide, and even when the mammoth German guns were dropping shells into the city in 1918 its constancy and courage never faltered.

Government dignitaries, conspicuous among whom is President Poincaré, standing under a huge replica of the Croix de Guerre that was conferred with elaborate ceremonies on the arms of the city of Paris.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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THE HOTEL DE VILLE OF PARIS, WITH THE OPEN SPACE BEFORE IT THRONGED WITH SPECTATORS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONFERRING OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE UPON THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CITY. A GREAT REVIEW OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY ADDED TO THE IMPRESSIVENESS OF THE CEREMONY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

## Life Being Resumed Among Ruins of the War Zone



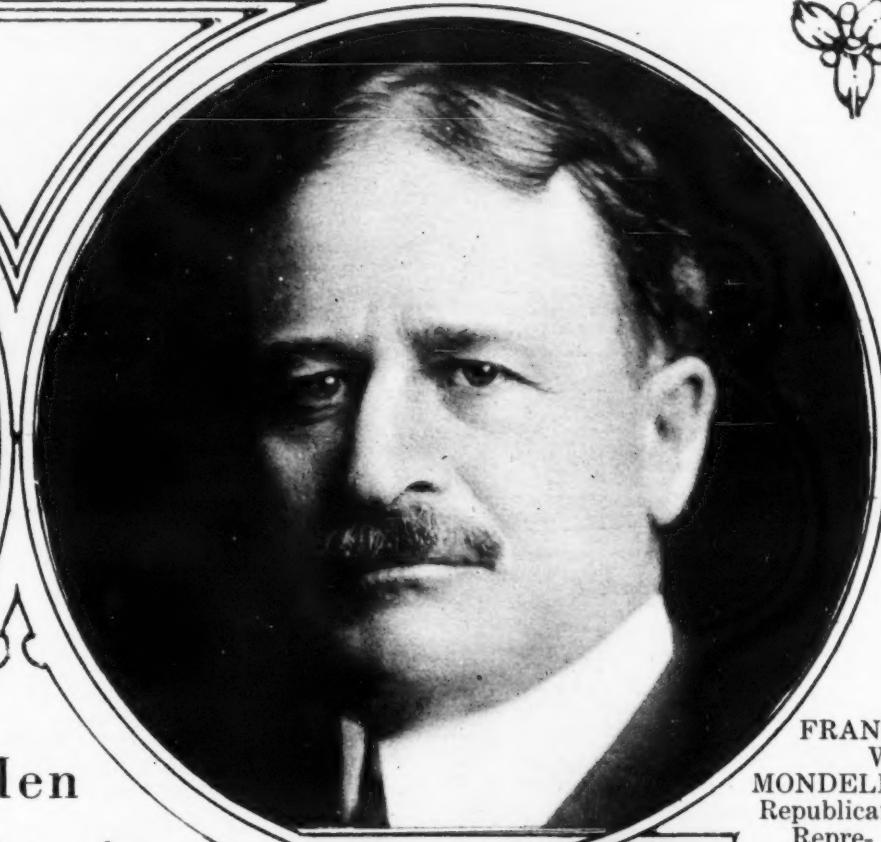
THE SCHOOL OF THIS FORMER VILLAGE HAS BEEN DESTROYED, BUT THE LITTLE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN GATHERED BY THE NUNS AND ARE BEING TAUGHT IN THE OPEN AIR AMID THE BITS OF BROKEN MASONRY.



ONE OF THE SHATTERED HOUSES OF A VILLAGE ON THE HINDENBURG LINE, TO WHICH REFUGEES ARE RETURNING, AND WHERE THEY WILL AT LEAST FIND SOME KIND OF SHELTER WHILE PREPARING TO TAKE UP LIFE AGAIN.



J. J.  
ESCH,  
Repub-  
lican  
Repre-  
sentative from  
Wisconsin  
and Chair-  
man of the  
Interstate  
Commerce  
Committee.



FRANK  
W.  
MONDELL,  
Republican  
Repre-  
sentative  
from  
Wyoming  
and floor  
leader of  
the Repub-  
lican ma-  
jority.  
(© Harris &  
Ewing.)



GILBERT A.  
CURRIE,  
Republican  
Repre-  
sentative from  
Michigan,  
who de-  
nounced  
stand taken  
by miners'  
leaders.  
(© Bain News  
Service.)

## Men Active in Shaping Events at Washington

The menace to the nation of the miners' strike has naturally held the foremost place in the thought and discussion of official Washington. Great relief was experienced when the strike was called off, in compliance with the order of Judge Anderson of the Federal Court, though this relief was diminished somewhat by the dilatoriness of the miners in returning to work. Hope was expressed that at the forthcoming conference of the miners' representatives and the coal operators, scheduled to begin at Washington, Nov. 14, under the direction of Secretary of Labor Wilson, a basis of agreement satisfactory to both sides in the controversy would be reached.

The activity of the Department of Justice in suppressing revolutionary propaganda and punishing its authors found expression on Nov. 8 in a nation-wide raid on radical headquarters in the leading cities of the country. Hundreds were arrested and held under heavy bail, and it is reported that the deportation of seditious aliens will be pressed with vigor.



WILL-  
IAM J.  
FLYNN,  
Chief of U.  
S. Bureau of  
Investigation,  
who planned  
raids on  
radicals.  
(© Harris &  
Ewing.)



K. SHIDE-  
HARA,  
new Japanese  
Ambassador  
to the United  
States, re-  
cently arrived  
in Wash-  
ington.  
(© Puthe News.)



F. W. DALLINGER,  
Republican Representative from  
Massachusetts, in charge of pro-  
ceedings for ousting Berger.



JOSIAH O.  
WOLCOTT,  
Democratic  
Senator  
from Dela-  
ware, who  
declares  
League  
would  
benefit  
Ireland.

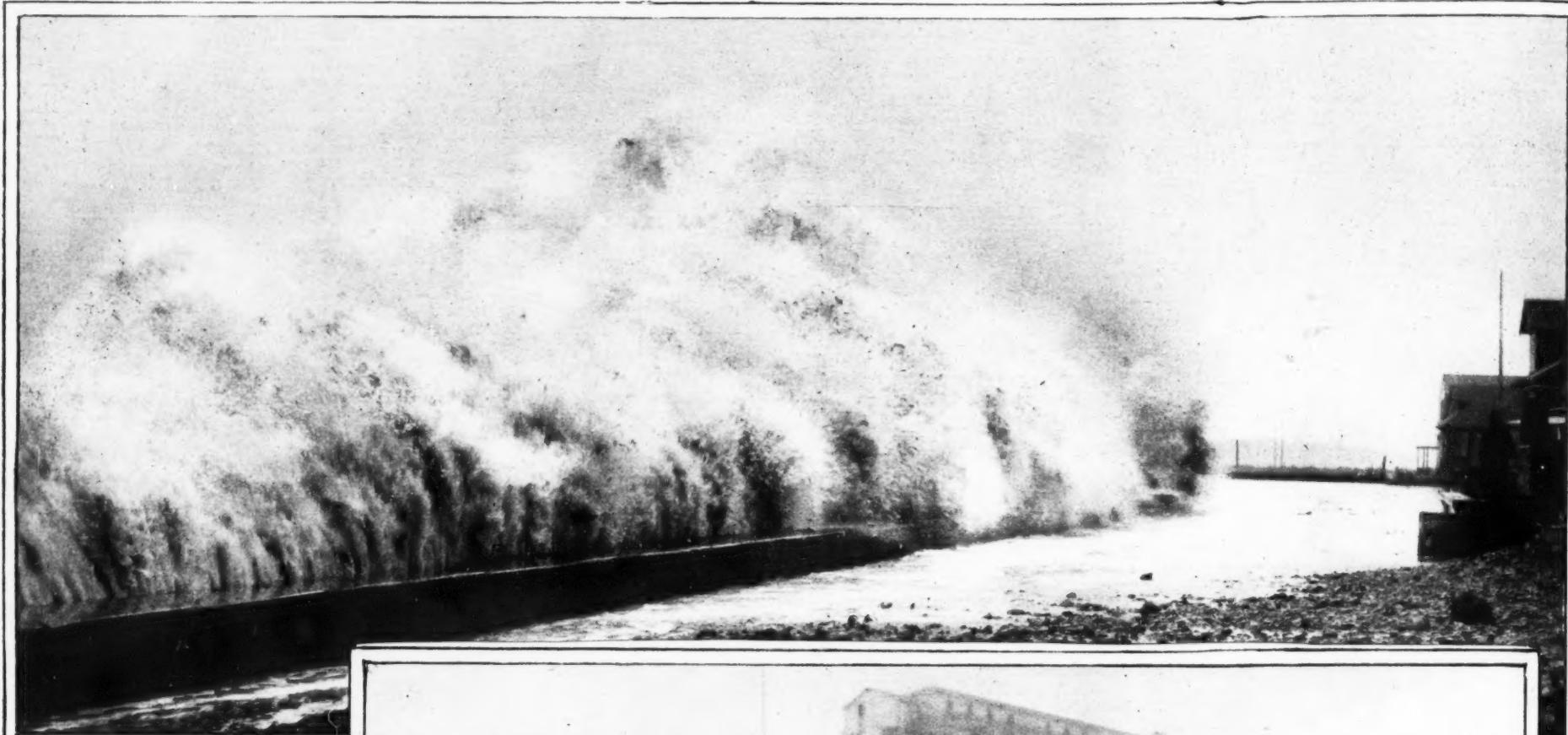


BRIG.  
GEN.  
W. H. SAGE,  
commander of  
brigade of  
Army of Oc-  
cupation that  
may police  
Silesia.



PRINCE  
FRANCIS  
PULASKI,  
attached to  
Polish Lega-  
tion, Wash-  
ington, and  
descendant of  
Pulaski of  
Revolution-  
ary fame.

## Phenomenal High Tide That, Aided by Full Moon and



Great waves  
battering the sea  
wall on the Massachusetts coast in the vicinity of Boston. Considerable damage was caused and the sea wall was partly smashed.

Scene at  
the Erie Railroad  
Terminal at Jersey  
City, where a traffic  
policeman, standing in  
water reaching nearly to  
his knees, is directing  
the passage of vehicles  
in the area flooded by  
the remarkably high  
tide of Nov. 7.



COTTAGES ALONG THE WATERFRONT AT WINTHROP BEACH, WITH THE WATER RISING IN THEM TO THE HEIGHT OF FOUR FEET. ROWBOATS WERE USED BY THE INHABITANTS TO REACH HIGHER GROUND.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

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## Fierce Winds, Surprised the Cities of the Atlantic Coast



IN THE STREET LEADING TO THE SLIP OF SOUTH FERRY, BOSTON, THE WATER LAY TWO FEET DEEP, AND THE TRUCKS LEAVING THE BOAT HAD TO SPLASH THROUGH FOR BLOCKS BEFORE REACHING DRY GROUND.



SEA WALL AT WINTHROP BEACH PARTLY SMASHED AND DEBRIS SCATTERED ALONG SHORE.

The highest tide that has visited the Massachusetts coast since 1898 created alarm and did considerable havoc on Nov. 6, 1919. On the following day a similar condition prevailed in New York City, where traffic was hindered, streets partly submerged, and much produce destroyed by the overflow of water into cellars of the commission district. Around Cape Cod and at Portsmouth, N. H., great damage

was done to Summer cottages along the coast, many of which were swept away, while others had to be hurriedly removed to more secure foundations. At White Island Light spray broke clear over the top of the light. The high tide was caused by a conjunction of the full moon with unusually strong and persistent winds.

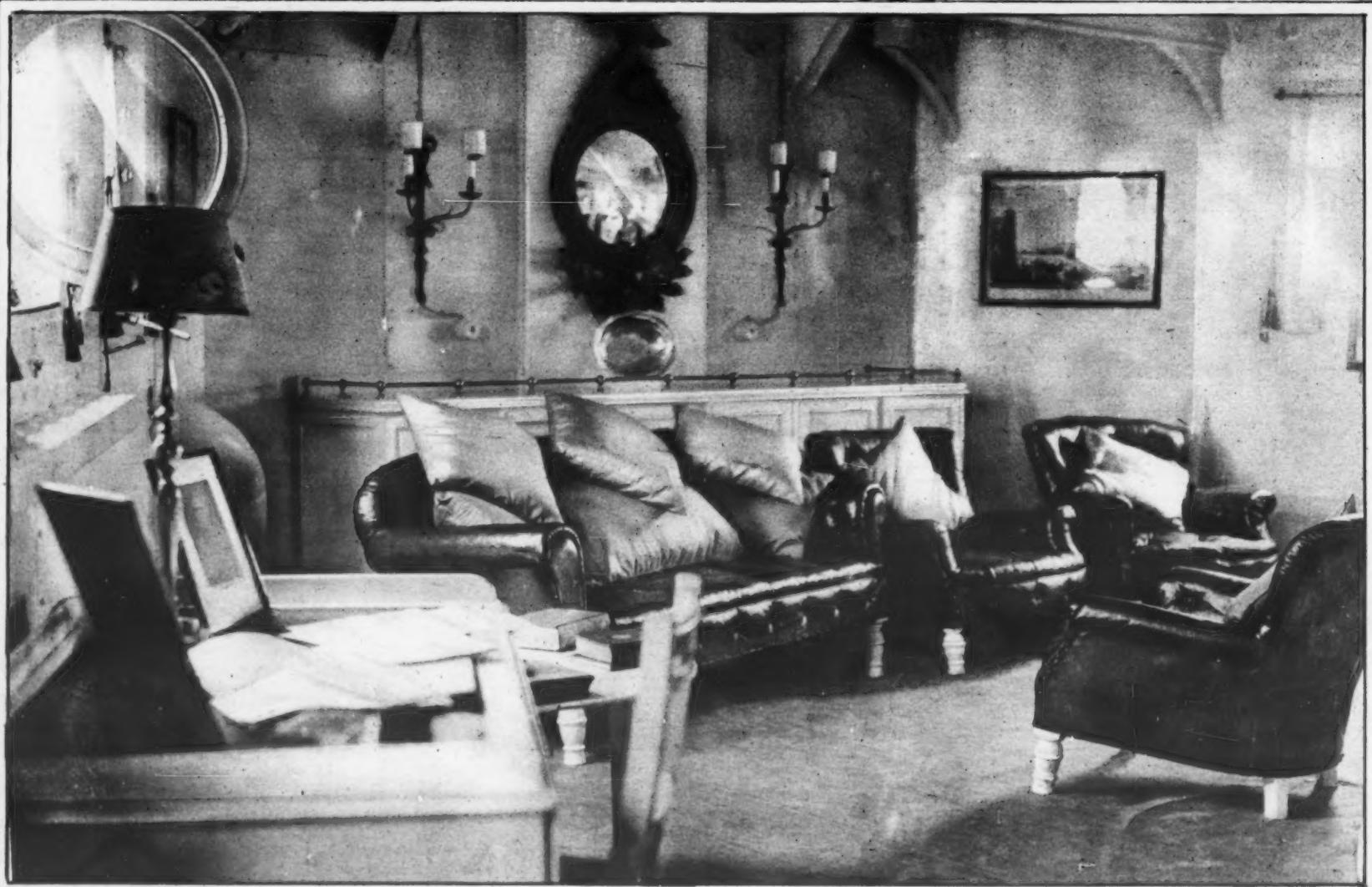
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Visit of Prince of Wa  
Views of Battlesh  
His Tempora



PRINCE OF WALES STANDING BESIDE VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL,  
WHO MET HIM AT UNION STATION, WASHINGTON.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



The Prince chatting  
soldiers at the Walter  
Hospital at Takoma P  
ton, D. C. He sought a  
duction to a group of so  
been wounded at Ch  
Nurses and convalesce  
him heartil  
(© Internation

Rooms of the Prince  
tleship Renown. At  
the living room, while  
room is shown on  
quarters occupied by  
are situated amidshi  
tend the full breadth  
which is about 100  
are fitted 100 hands  
not palatially. The  
the fastest of her  
and is 700 feet long.  
a main battery of 16  
which, according to  
cers, have a range o  
Her crew at full str  
sists of 1,150 officer  
(© Underwood & Und

of Wales to America and  
Battleship Which Forms  
Temporary Home



Prince chatting with wounded  
at the Walter Reed General  
at Takoma Park, Wash-  
He sought a personal intro-  
to a group of soldiers who had  
wounded at Chateau-Thierry.  
and convalescents applauded  
him heartily.  
(© International.)

of the Prince on the bat-  
Renown. At the left is  
ing room, while the dining  
is shown on right. The  
ers occupied by the Prince  
tuated amidships and ex-  
the full breadth of the ship.  
is about 100 feet. They  
ected very handsomely, but  
tially. The Renown is  
stest of her size afloat,  
00 feet long. She carries  
a battery of 16-inch guns,  
according to her offi-  
have a range of 29 miles.  
crew at full strength con-  
1,150 officers and men.  
Underwood & Underwood.)



BATTLESHIP RENOWN, ON WHICH THE PRINCE WILL STAY WHILE  
AT NEW YORK, ARRIVING IN LOWER BAY.  
(© International.)



## German and American Cargo and Passenger Carrying Planes and Mid-Atlantic "Air" Dock



LOADING THE GIANT HANDLEY-PAGE AIRPLANE WITH FREIGHT AT MINEOLA FIELD.

The immense development of aerial service is illustrated once more by this picture of the great biplane which has had such a varied experience being loaded for its first flight from Mineola, Long Island, to Chicago, between which places a regular service is expected to be established. The capacity of the plane is slightly over twenty passengers, besides a considerable quantity of freight.

It is planned to make a non-stop flight. The spread of the airplane's wings is about 127 feet. The plane has a load-carrying capacity of 29,943 pounds, and a cruising speed of ninety miles an hour. She is fitted with four Rolls-Royce Eagle engines with a horse power of 1,500. Her cost was \$120,000.

(© Wide World Photos.)



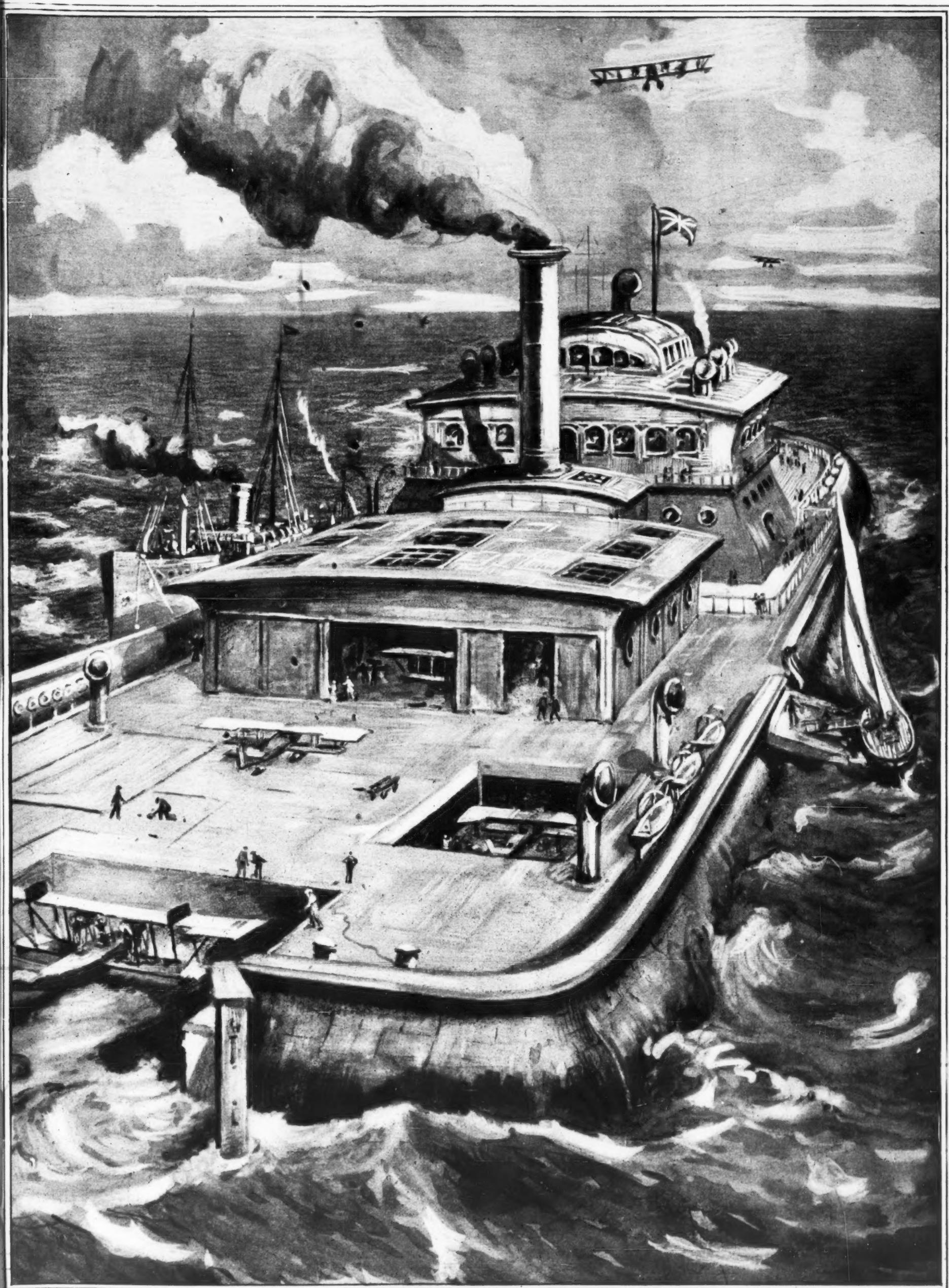
GIANT GERMAN AIRPLANE IN FULL FLIGHT OVER GERMAN TERRITORY WITH 22 PASSENGERS.

Since the signing of the treaty of peace Germany has been busy in the field of aerial navigation, and the lessons learned from her experience in war are being applied to the creation of a fleet of freight and passenger carrying airplanes by which it is designed to regain commercial supremacy. The plane here shown, the A-C, carries 22

passengers with their necessary baggage. It has a spread of wings of more than 135 feet, is 25 feet high, and is propelled by two 220 horse power motors. A regular service is already in existence between Berlin and various cities of the new republic, and there has even been aerial communication with the Ukraine.

(© Wide World Photos.)

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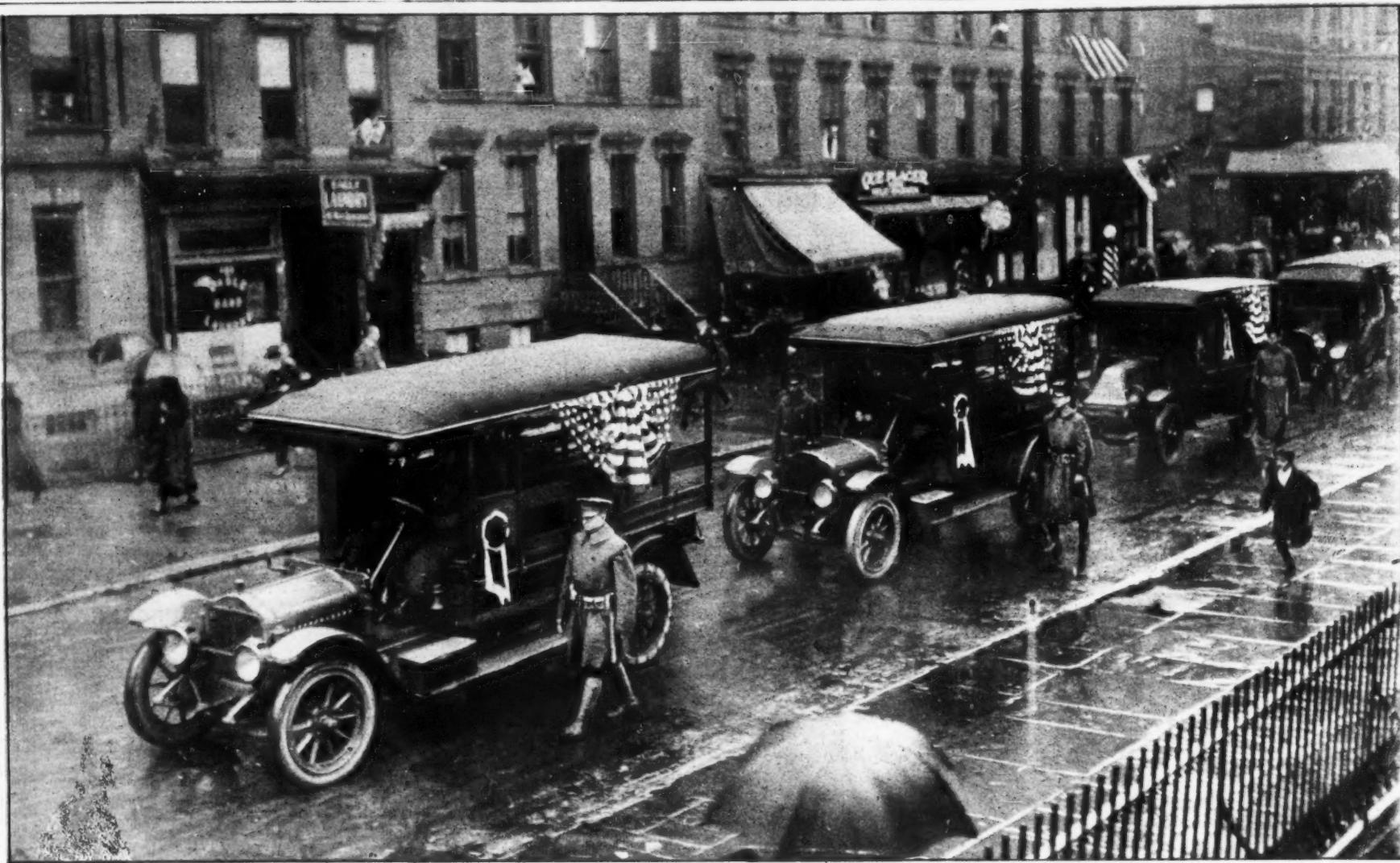


MID-ATLANTIC "AIR" DOCK, AT PRESENT A THEORY, BUT FORESHADOWING A REALITY.

The successful crossing of the Atlantic by heavier than air machines has put many imaginations at work on possible resting and refitting places for the planes on their journeys between the continents. One of these projects is illustrated by the above picture. At this floating dock passengers can break their journey and planes be repaired

and refitted. A floating pontoon, worked by compressed air, sinks to receive the plane, and, rising again, permits the craft to be hauled to the garage or down the lift to the repair shops. Tramp steamers could keep the dock supplied with all necessary materials. A power house supplies the energy to work the pontoons and the motors.

## Bodies of American Soldiers Brought From Russia



AMBULANCES CONTAINING BODIES OF 103 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO PERISHED IN THE ARCHANGEL CAMPAIGN ON WAY TO TEMPORARY RESTING PLACE.



CASKETS CONTAINING BODIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON HOBOKEN PIER.

The Lake Daraga arrived in Hoboken on Nov. 13 bearing the bodies of 103 American soldiers who perished during the campaign on the Archangel front in Russia. With the exception of two, irregularly returned, these were the first bodies of American soldiers killed during the war to be brought to the United States. Impressive services were held at the army chapel, opposite the Hoboken pier, at

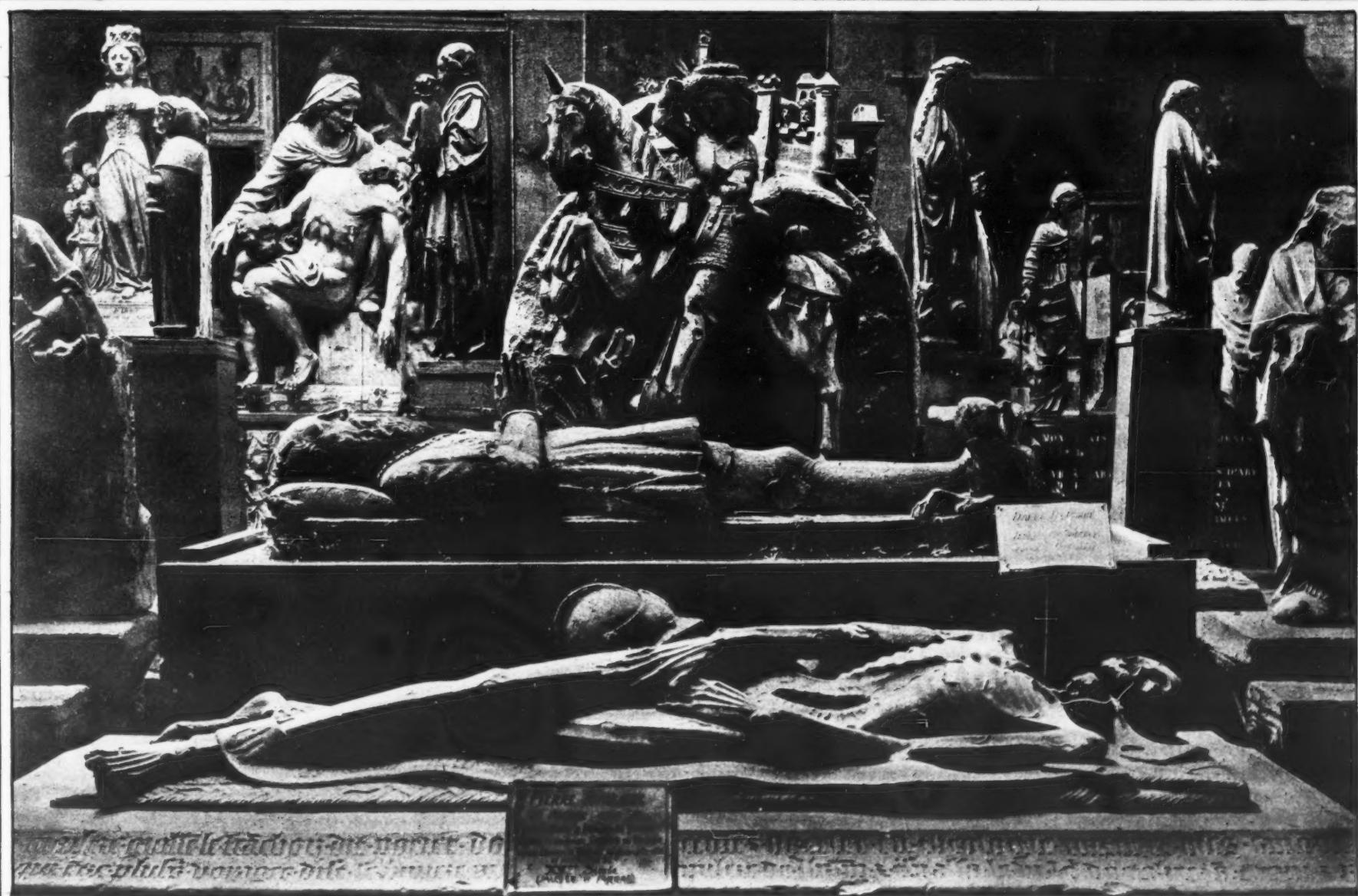
which relatives, friends, a Congressional Committee, and 500 members of the American Legion were present. The caskets were draped with the National colors. The bodies will be shipped to former homes, or buried in the Arlington or some other national cemetery, as may be desired by relatives or friends.

00016 Photos © Western Newspaper Union.

## Recovered Works of Art in Museum at Arras, France



Many precious art objects, dispersed during the war, have been gathered and stored in a provisional museum at Arras. Left to right, are: St. Catherine and St. Peter (16th Cent.), Ancient Lion of Arras (16th Cent.), statuette of Prelate (15th Cent.), Lady of Pity (16th Cent.), Virgin and Child (16th Cent.), Virgin and Christ (15th Cent.), Suzanne d'Humieres (17th Cent.), St. James and St. Christopher (16th Cent.)



Lower foreground, tomb effigy of Guillaume le Francois (gray marble of 15th Cent.); above, effigy of Jehan de Montmorency (16th Cent.) Above, left to right, St. Ursula (16th Cent.), St. Anthony (16th Cent.), Our Lady of Pity (17th Cent.), Virgin and Child (16th Cent.), St. George (16th Cent.), St. Catherine (16th Cent.), Virgin (17th Cent.), St. Peter (16th Cent.), statue, unnamed (15th Cent.) (Photos from *L'Illustration*.)

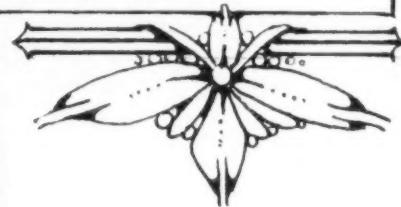
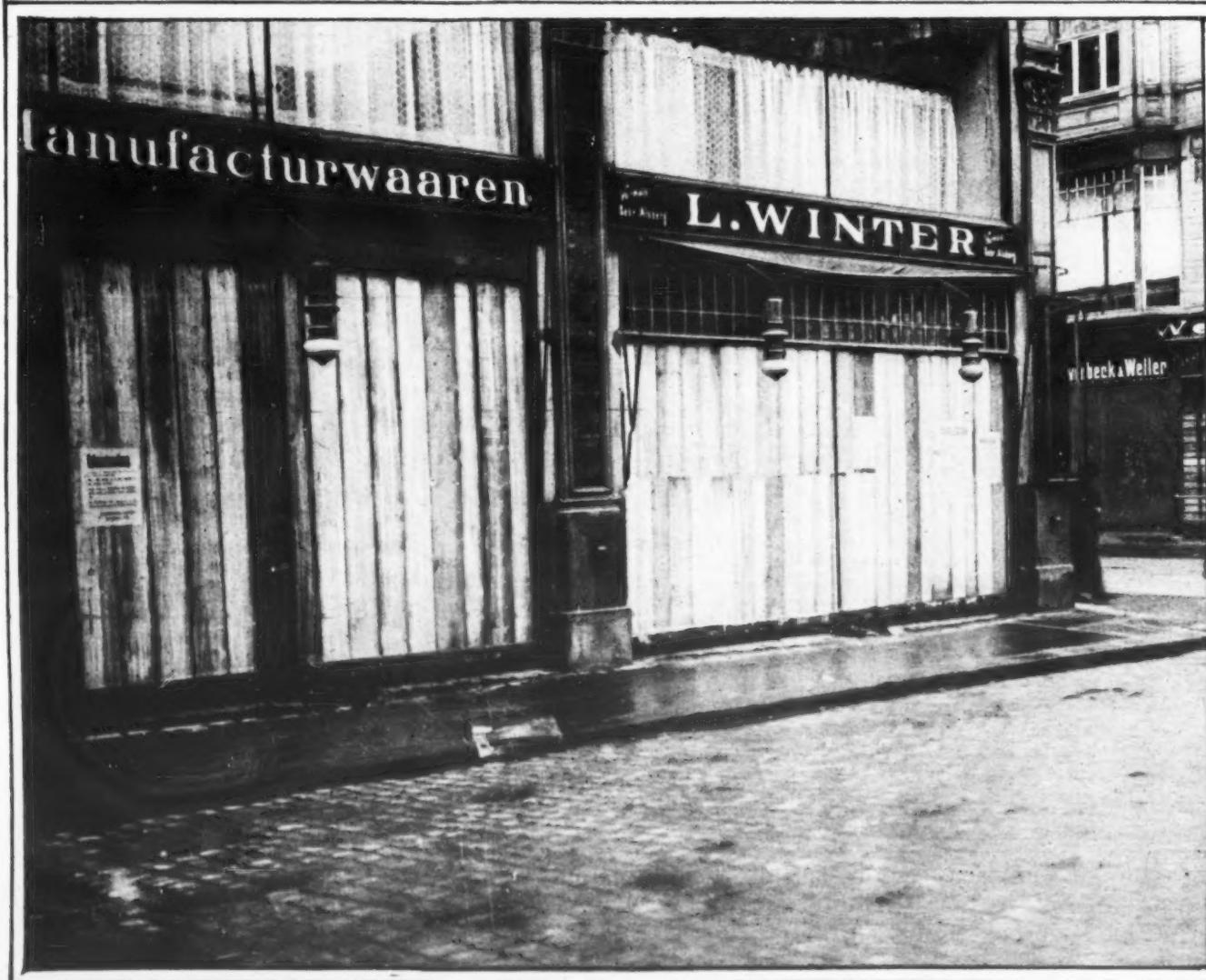
## French Occupation of the Sarre Valley Region



French armored car in the streets of Saarbruecken, a town of about 30,000 population in the centre of the Sarre Valley mining district, which the French are to hold for fifteen years as compensation for destroyed French mines.



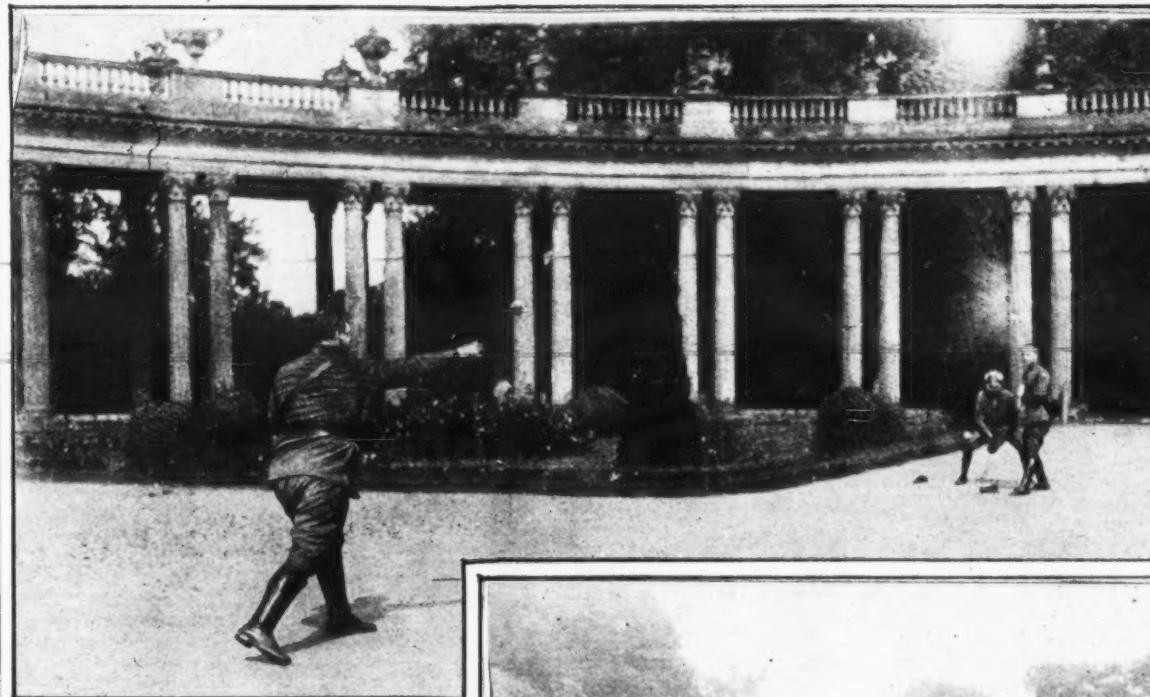
Proclamation posted in Saarbruecken declaring that the place was under martial law and giving the regulations to which the people of the town would have to conform on pain of being punished by the French military authorities.



THE Sarre Valley is one of the most important coal mining regions in Europe. The products from its mines have gone a long way in recent years toward giving Germany the enviable place she held in commerce and manufactures before the war. The deliberate destruction of French coal mines at Lens and elsewhere prompted the Peace Conference to assign the Sarre mines to France for a period of fifteen years. It is now occupied by French forces, and recent strikes of railway men and metal workers have caused Saarbruecken to be placed under martial law. The proclamation seen above forbids groups to assemble, and orders all off the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

Boarded up windows at Saarbruecken to replace the glass shattered in Spartacan outbreaks in the riots following Germany's defeat.  
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

## American Soldiers in Famous Park of Sans Souci



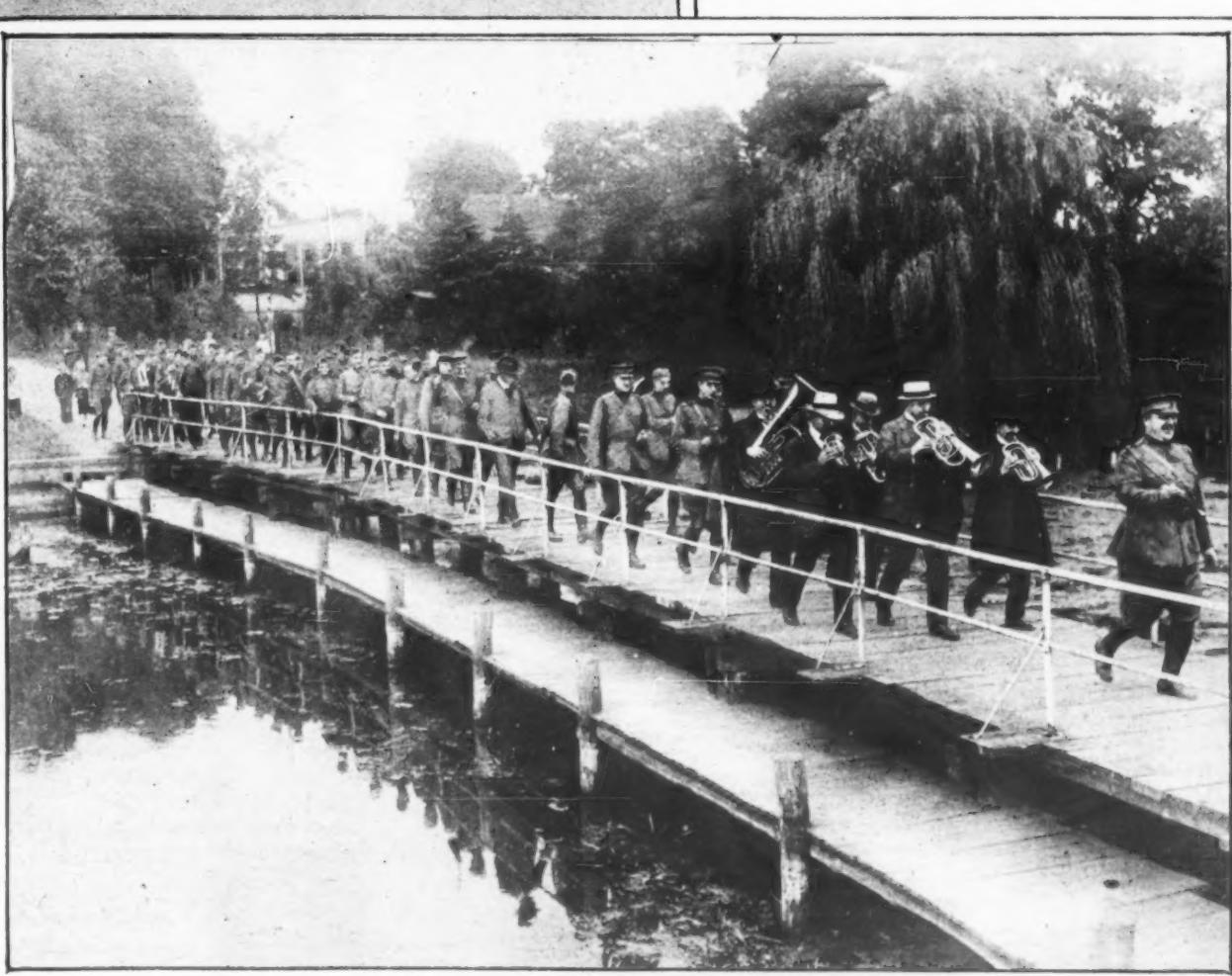
American members of the Army of Occupation on visit to the gardens of Sans Souci at Potsdam, about which cluster so many memories of that exponent of Prussian militarism, Frederick the Great.

Americans playing baseball in the Park of Sans Souci at Potsdam, not far from the site of the windmill that the sturdy miller refused to sell to Frederick the Great, despite threats and pressure.

THE accompanying pictures showing American soldiers on vacation and playing ball in the former imperial precincts of Sans Souci at Potsdam emphasize as few things could the change that has come over Germany's fortunes. For Sans Souci is fairly impregnated with ultra-imperialism and saturated with memories of Frederick the Great and the Hohenzollerns, who made Potsdam their Summer residence. The park is laid out in the formal French style prevalent when Frederick was at the height of his power, and has sometimes been called the "German Versailles." It is profusely embellished with hedges, alleys, terraces, fountains, statuary and artificial ruins. It was laid out 1745-47, and was called Sans Souci, "without care," to indicate the relaxation and repose that the monarch sought in its precincts.

Some of the American soldiers on leave in Germany about to take the boat to Potsdam. Their high spirits are made still more exuberant by the presence of a German band.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



## Repatriated Prisoners and German-Austrian Propaganda



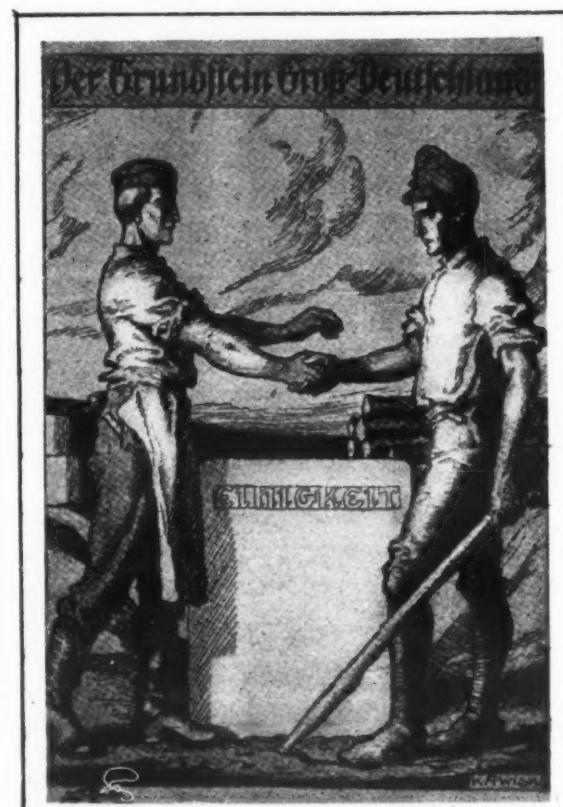
Repatriated German Prisoners Outside the Railroad Station at Cologne, Where They Had Just Arrived on a French Train. A Small Group of English Officers of the Occupying Army Are at the Right. The Inscription Reads: "We Gratefully Welcome Home You Who Have Fought and Suffered for Us."

(© Keystone View Co.)



CARD CIRCULATED IN AUSTRIA: "HONOR AND PROSPERITY THROUGH THE GERMAN SPIRIT."

A VAST amount of territory and millions of population were taken from Germany by the terms of the Peace Treaty formulated at Versailles. Alsace-Lorraine on the west and Posen and parts of East and West Prussia on the east constituted very important parts of the former German Empire, and their loss was a severe one. In looking about for compensation, the thoughts of the Pan Germans and advocates of Mitteleuropa turned to union with Austria, which although only a shadow of the former Hapsburg State had six or seven million population left and a territory of about six thousand square miles. More than that, it offered a road toward the east in the event of a future war. The ink on the armistice terms was scarcely dry before efforts began to be made to insure a union of Germany and Austria. The matter was carefully debated in the



STAMP OF THE GERMAN SCHULVEREIN DESIGNED TO FACILITATE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN UNION.

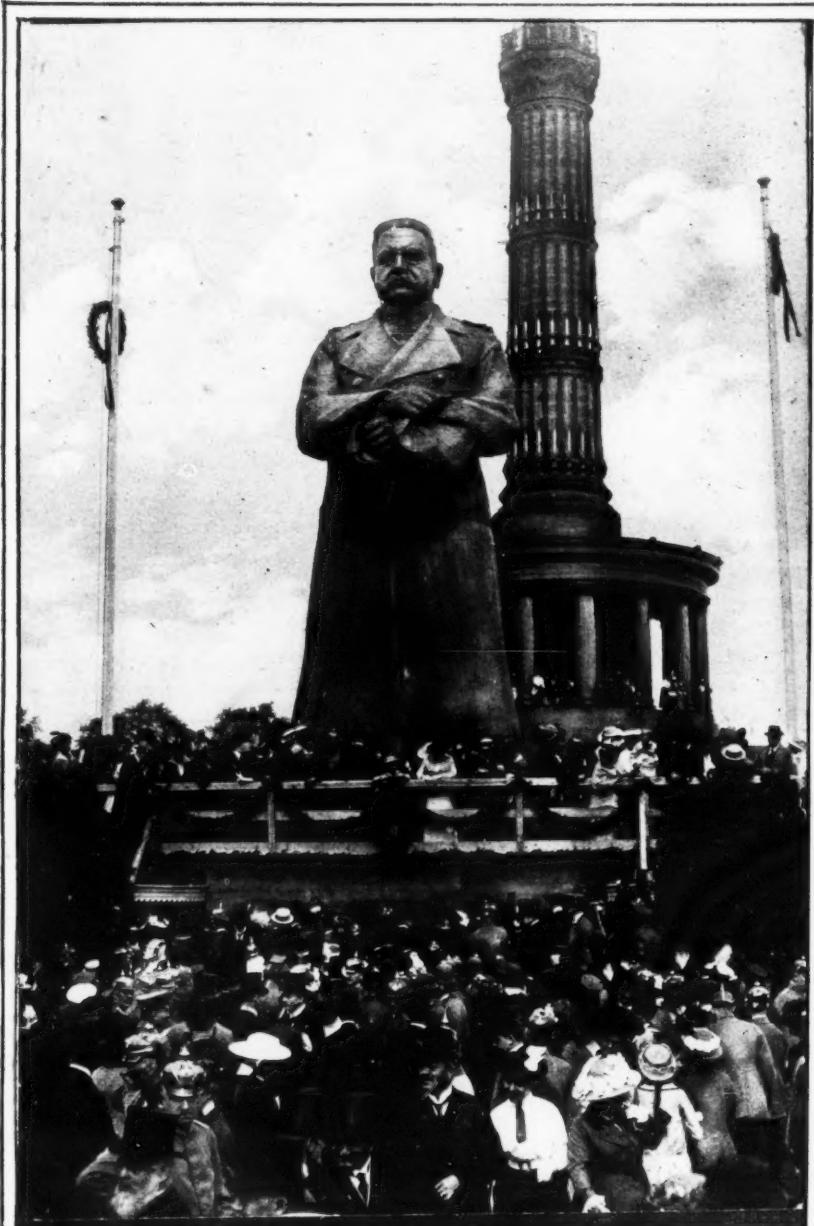
Sample of German Propaganda Card Used to Further Political Union of Austria and Germany. A German and Austrian Workman Are Clasping Hands, and the Card Reads: "Foundation Stone of Great Germany-Union."



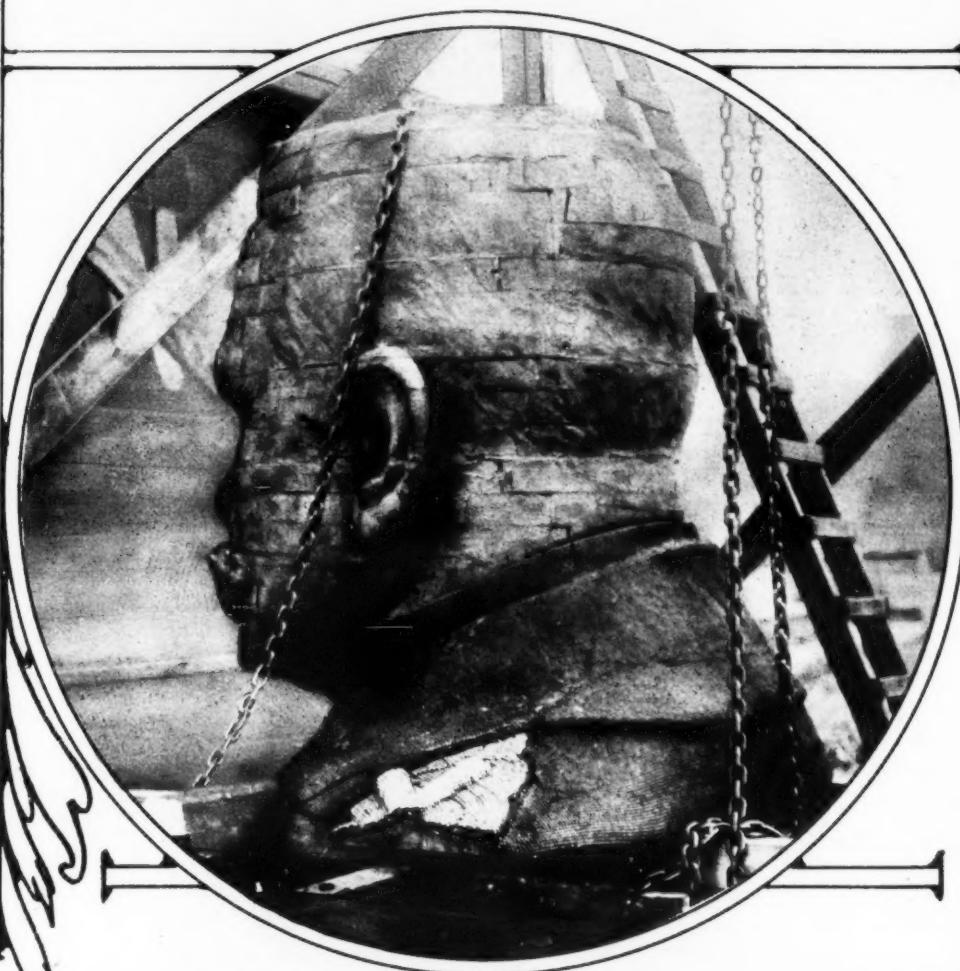
CARD SHOWING GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EAGLES WITH MOTTO: "GERMANY OUR WATCHWORD; GOD OUR DEFENSE."

Peace Conference, and it was decided that such a union should not be permitted. Despite this decision, however, the movement still persisted, and when the constitution of the new German Republic was framed, one of its clauses provided for the administration of Austria when she should finally form a union with Germany. The Allies at once took steps to thwart this plan and a demand was made and obeyed that the clause should be expunged from the constitution. In the Austrian treaty also, despite the requests of the Austrian delegates, such union was prohibited. Nevertheless, German propaganda is still busy imbuing the minds of the people of both republics with the alleged advantages that such a union would produce. Some of the methods employed are shown in the accompanying pictures of postal cards that are circulated by the thousands in the two countries, showing Germany and Austria working and fighting as a unit against the world.

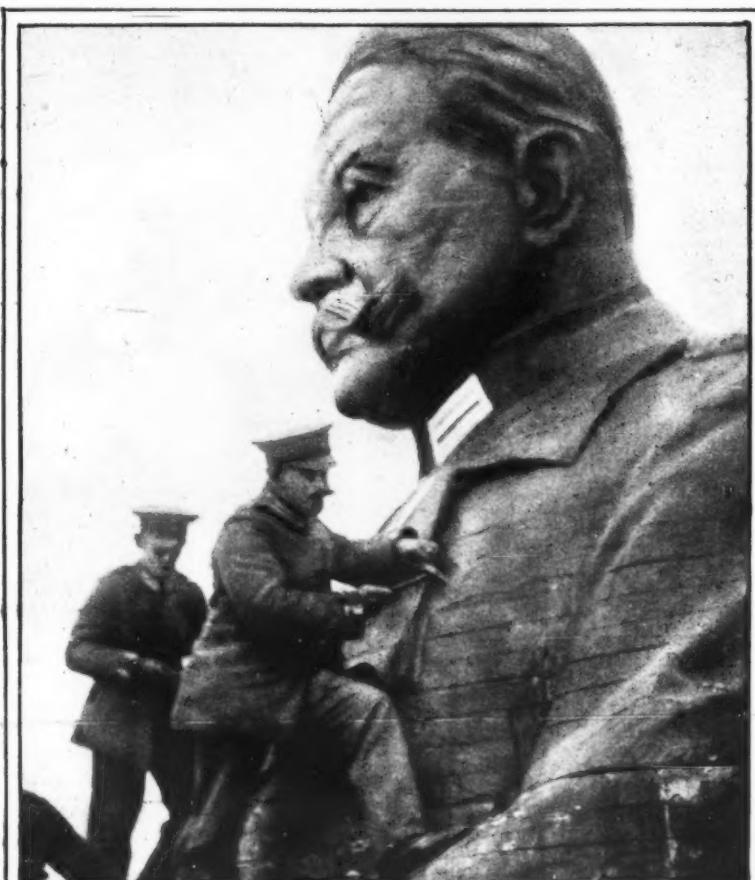
## Removal of the Gigantic Wooden Statue of Marshal Hindenburg from Pedestal in Berlin



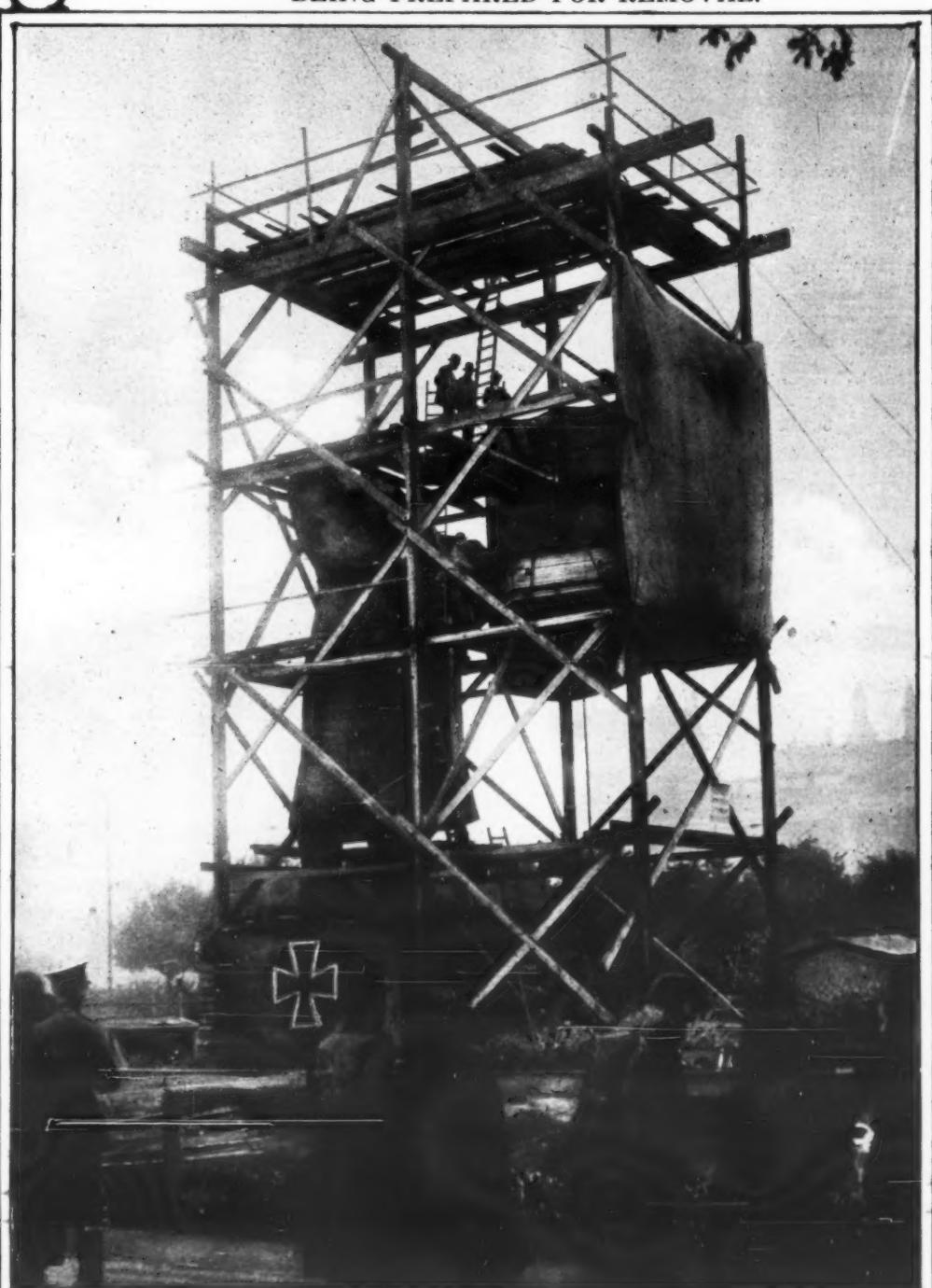
MASSIVE FIGURE OF VON HINDENBURG IN VICINITY OF VICTORY COLUMN SURROUNDED BY THRONG.



SEVERED HEAD OF THE ENORMOUS HINDENBURG STATUE BEING PREPARED FOR REMOVAL.



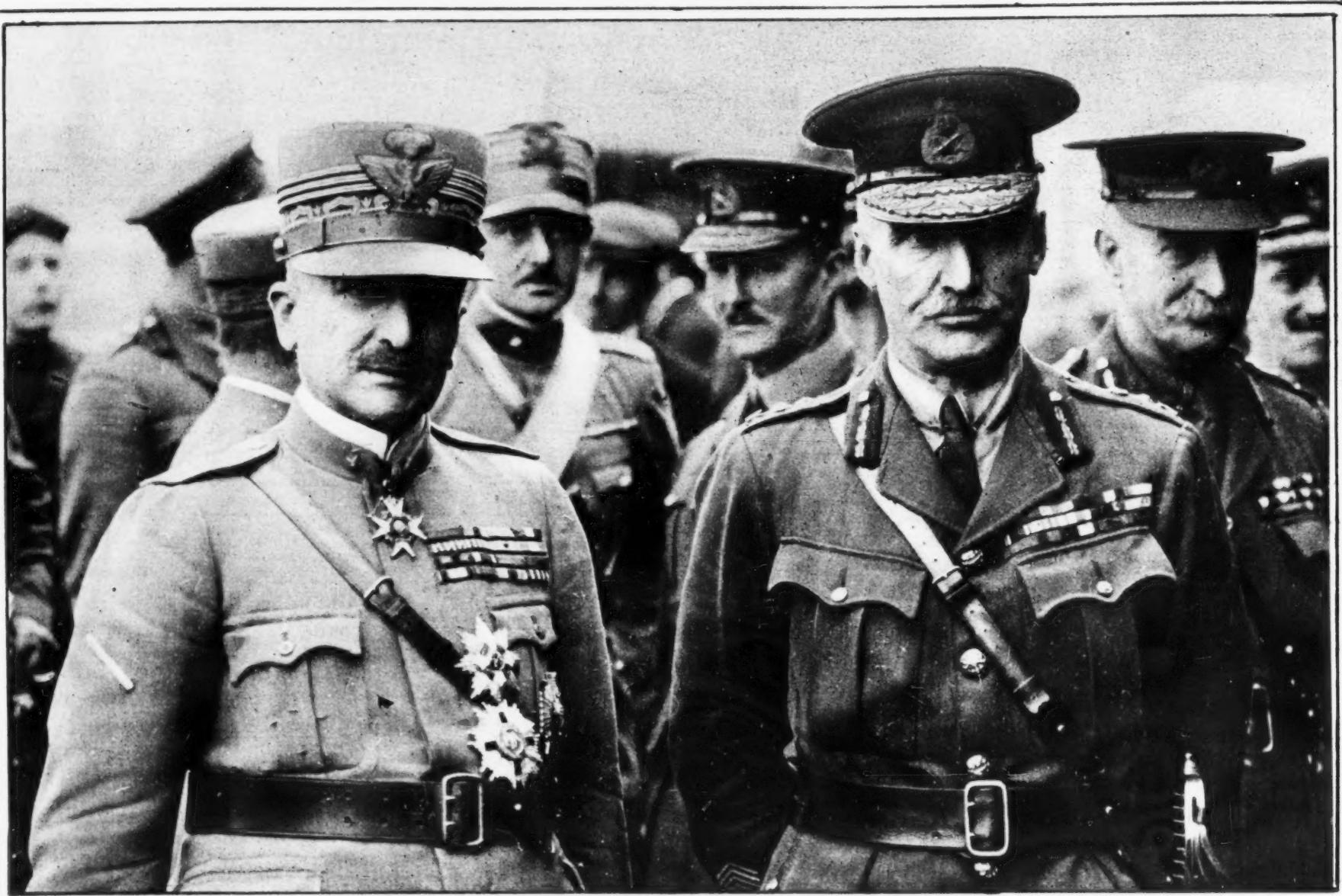
AN IDEA OF THE SIZE OF THE STATUE CAN BE OBTAINED BY THIS COMPARISON.



SOON after the battle of Tannenberg Marshal von Hindenburg, who had led the victorious Germans, was made their military idol. Partly to commemorate his exploits and partly to raise money for war welfare societies, an immense wooden statue was erected in a Berlin square, and into this nails were driven, each nail typifying a contribution by the one who drove it. Some nails were silver, others gold, and these were used in the epaulets, sword-hilt and other conspicuous parts of the statue. The great majority of nails, however, were iron. The result of the war and downfall of militaristic hopes has brought about the removal of the statue by a wrecking company, as herewith shown.

SCAFFOLDING BY MEANS OF WHICH THE HINDENBURG STATUE WAS TAKEN APART AND REMOVED.  
(Photos © Wide World Photos.)

## Figures of International Interest and Importance



GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ,  
(at left,) standing by the side of General Horne of the British Army. Diaz was the Generalissimo of the Italian forces, succeeding Cadorna, and his brilliant victories put Austria out of the war. He is here seen on his arrival at Dover, England.

(© Central News Photo Service.)



CORNEILLE MERTENS,  
Labor delegate from Belgium to the International Labor Conference, now in session at Washington.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



LADY ASTOR,  
"Nancy Astor," as she prefers to style herself, American woman making a picturesque campaign for election to Parliament.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



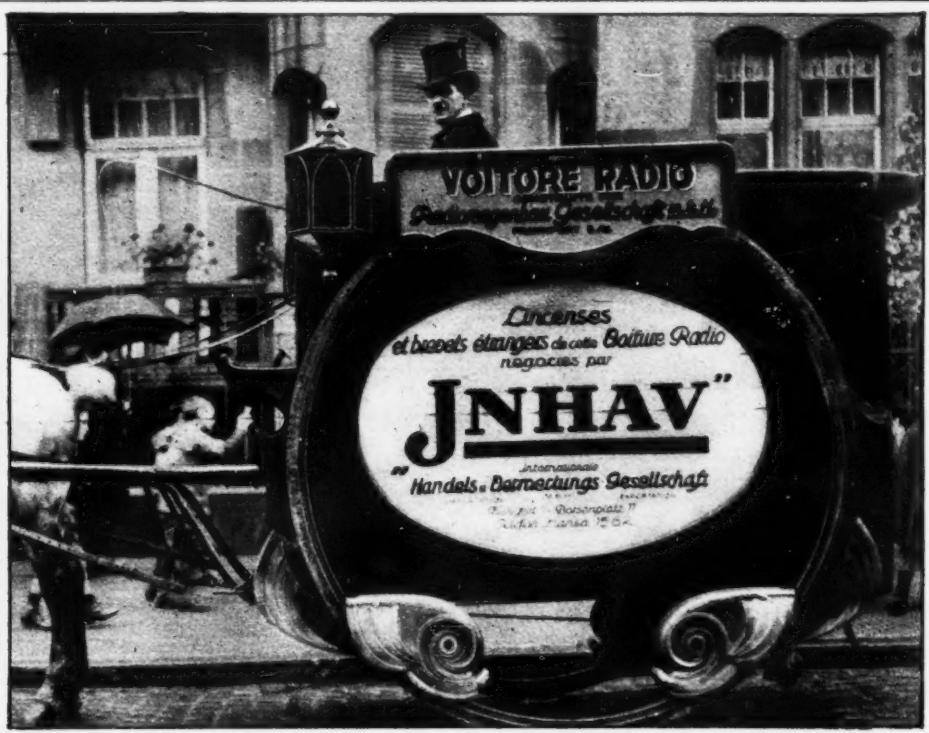
HUGO HAASE,  
German leader of the Minority Socialists, who was shot some weeks ago, and died Nov. 7 from the result of an operation.

## Flashlights



Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor of England, arriving for the service at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the opening of the Law Courts. All the ancient details of costume and ceremony were rigidly observed.

(© Keystone View Co.)



"Wheelless" carriage, a new German invention on the principle of the tank. It has a rim that revolves on three pulleys, thus doing away with much friction. There is a strange incongruity in the joint German and French inscriptions.

(© Keystone View Co.)



"HOMAGE TO FRANCE," A PAINTING BY CAMERON BURNSIDE, PRESENTED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AND NOW THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCULPTURES AND PAINTINGS IN THE LUXEMBOURG MUSEUM, PARIS.

(© International.)

## Shah of Persia on a Visit to French Capital Incognito

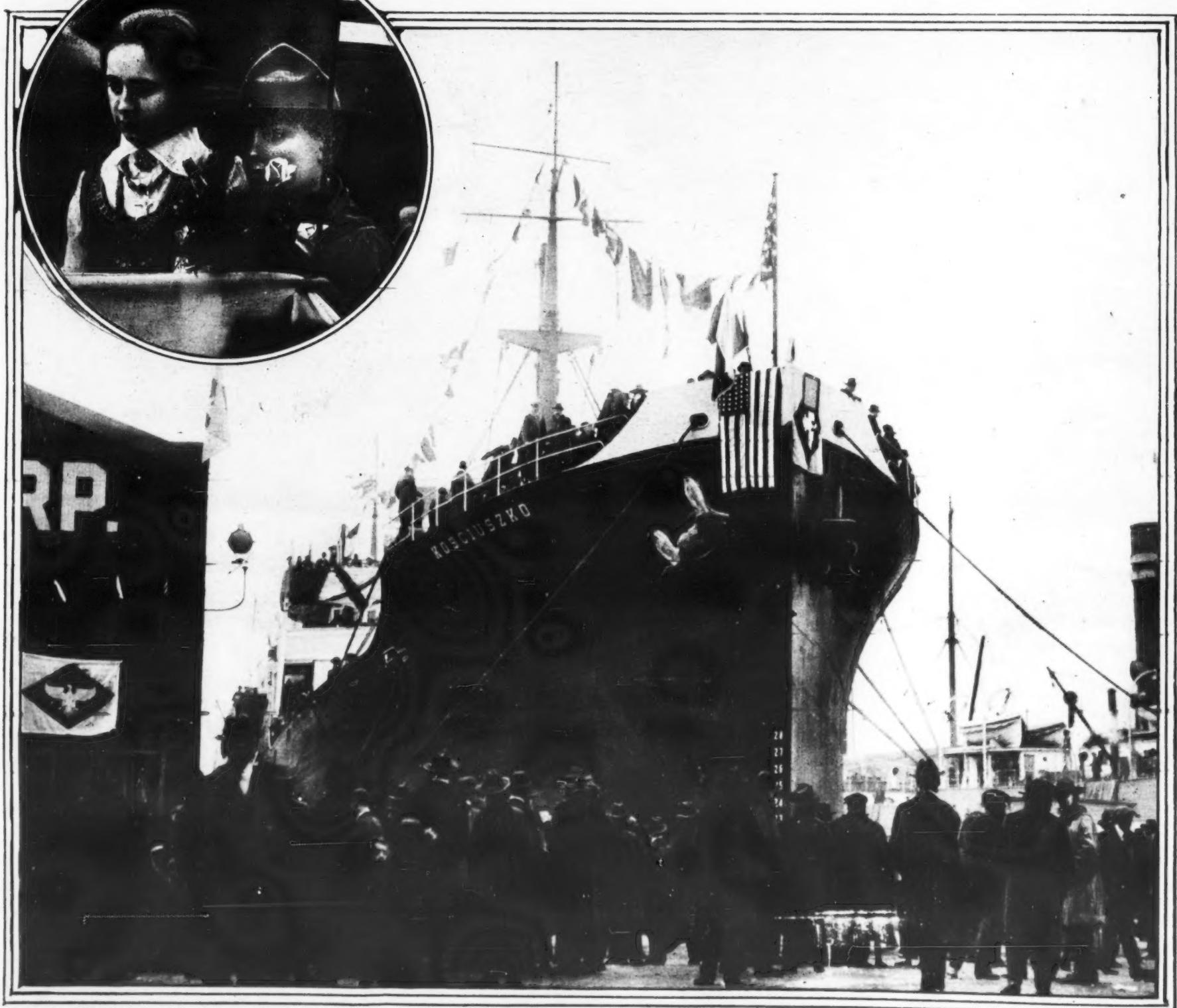


THE Shah of Persia, Ahmed Kadjar, who was crowned in 1914, has recently been on a visit to Paris, and the accompanying picture shows him enjoying incognito the pleasures of the French capital. His visit in its political significance probably has some bearing on the treaty recently negotiated with England, which has aroused some criticism in the French press. Later the Shah will visit England, and it is reported that when his visit there is concluded he will make a trip to the United States.

SHAH OF PERSIA (WEARING DERBY) WITH ESCORT, ATTENDING THE LONG-CHAMPS RACES IN PARIS. HE WILL SHORTLY VISIT ENGLAND.

(Photos © International.)

New Republic of Poland Initiating Its Own Merchant Marine Service.



LAUNCHING AND CHRISTENING OF THE S. S. KOŚCIUSKO, THE FIRST MERCHANT STEAMER TO CARRY ON OCEAN TRAFFIC UNDER THE POLISH FLAG. INSERT SHOWS MISS FIAŁOWSKI, GRANDDAUGHTER OF KOŚCIUSKO, IN POLISH COSTUME SPEAKING ON THAT OCCASION.